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KRATZ, QUINTOS & HANSON, LLP			HUANG, WEN WU	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/549,580	OKI, KATSUYOSHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Wen W. Huang	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 September 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-15 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 9-11 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen (US. 5,974,333) in view of Oberlaender (US. 6,160,997) and Roter et al. (US. Pub No. 2006/0154659 A1; hereinafter "Roter").

Regarding claim 9, Chen teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Chen, fig. 3, automobile acoustic unit 4) that can be connected to a mobile phone (see Chen, fig. 4, cell phone 2); which can receive hands-free conversations from the mobile phone and radio broadcasts (see Chen, col. 3, lines 36-44); and which comprises a microphone for collecting the sounds of a user (see Chen, fig. 4, microphone 562), and a speaker for producing the sounds of a radio broadcast or a conversing party (see Chen, fig. 4, speaker 56), the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus being capable of selecting

a third mode for inputting the phone number using the plurality of preset keys, and for calling the input number with the mobile phone (see Chen, col. 4, lines 19-24, press key dialing node; col. 4, lines 26-30).

Chen is silent to teaching that the apparatus being capable of selecting:

a first mode for selecting a phone number that is stored in the mobile phone using a plurality of preset keys that are used to select the frequency of radio broadcasts to be received; and

a second mode for selecting a phone number that is stored in the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus using the plurality of preset keys,

and further comprising: storing means for storing the phone number input in the third mode. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Oberlaender and Roter.

In the same field of endeavor, Oberlaender teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Oberlaender, fig. 1, operating unit 120) being capable of selecting:

a first mode for selecting a phone number that is stored in a telephone card (see Oberlaender, col. 4, lines 4-13) using a plurality of preset keys that are used to select the frequency of radio broadcasts to be received (see Oberlaender, col. 3, lines 36-46); and

a second mode for selecting a phone number that is stored in the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus using the plurality of preset keys (see Oberlaender, col. 3, lines 12-17),

and further comprising: storing means for storing the phone number input in the third mode (see Oberlaender, col. 6, lines 28-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen with the teaching of Oberlaender in order to minimize the impairment of driving safety during the use of radio and telephone (see Oberlaender, col. 2, lines 5-9).

The combination of Chen and Oberlaender is silent to teaching that wherein said phone number that is stored in the mobile telephone. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Roter.

In the same field of endeavor, Roter teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Roter, para. [0052], lines 1-3, car telephone 12) wherein said phone number that is stored in the mobile telephone (see Roter, para. [0052]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen and Oberlaender with the teaching of Roter in order to retrieve telephone book entries from a mobile telephone using a car telephone (see Roter, para. [0014]).

Regarding **claim 10**, the combination of Chen, Oberlaender, Roter and Mazzara also teaches the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of preset keys are associated with a plurality of ID numbers that are stored in

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the mobile phone and the plurality of ID numbers are uniquely attached to a plurality of phone numbers that are stored in the mobile phone (see Roter, para. [0035], phone book; see Oberlaender, col. 4, lines 4-14)).

Regarding **claim 11**, the combination of Chen, Oberlaender, Roter and Mazzara also teaches the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of preset keys are associated with a plurality of ID numbers that are stored in the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus and the plurality of ID numbers are uniquely attached to a plurality of phone numbers that are stored in the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Oberlaender, col. 3, lines 11-16).

Regarding **claim 15**, the combination of Chen, Oberlaender, Roter and Mazzara also teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus according to claim 1 that can be connected to the mobile phone through a short-range wireless connection (see Roter, low power radio frequency link 17, para. [0034]).

2. Claims 1-4 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen in view of Oberlaender, Roter and Mazzara, Jr. et al. (US. 7215,950 B2; hereinafter "Mazzara")

Regarding **claim 1**, Chen teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Chen, fig. 3, automobile acoustic unit 4) that can be connected to a mobile phone (see

Chen, fig. 4, cell phone 2); which can receive hands-free conversations from the mobile phone and radio broadcasts (see Chen, col. 3, lines 36-44); and which comprises a microphone for collecting the sounds of a user (see Chen, fig. 4, microphone 562), and a speaker for producing the sounds of a radio broadcast or a conversing party (see Chen, fig. 4, speaker 56), the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus being capable of selecting:

a mode for selecting a phone number using a plurality of preset keys for calling the selected phone number with the mobile phone (see Chen, col. 4, lines 19-24, press key dialing node; col. 4, lines 26-30).

Chen is silent to teaching that the apparatus being capable of selecting:

a first mode for selecting a phone number that is stored in the mobile phone using a plurality of preset keys that are used to select the frequency of radio broadcasts to be received; and

a second mode for selecting a phone number that is stored in the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus using the plurality of preset keys;

wherein numerals or symbols that constitute a phone number to be stored in the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus are input using the plurality of preset keys and the numerals or symbols that are input with one press of the plurality of preset keys differ from those input with two presses. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Oberlaender, Roter and Mazzara.

In the same field of endeavor, Oberlaender teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Oberlaender, fig. 1, operating unit 120) being capable of selecting:

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a first mode for selecting a phone number that is stored in a telephone card (see Oberlaender, col. 4, lines 4-13) using a plurality of preset keys that are used to select the frequency of radio broadcasts to be received (see Oberlaender, col. 3, lines 36-46); and

a second mode for selecting a phone number that is stored in the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus using the plurality of preset keys (see Oberlaender, col. 3, lines 12-17);

wherein numerals or symbols that constitute a phone number to be stored in the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus are input using the plurality of preset keys (see Oberlaender, col. 6, lines 28-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen with the teaching of Oberlaender in order to minimize the impairment of driving safety during the use of radio and telephone (see Oberlaender, col. 2, lines 5-9).

The combination of Chen and Oberlaender is silent to teaching that wherein said phone number that is stored in the mobile telephone and the numerals or symbols that are input with one press of the plurality of preset keys differ from those input with two presses. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Roter and Mazzara.

In the same field of endeavor, Roter teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Roter, para. [0052], lines 1-3, car telephone 12) wherein said phone number that is stored in the mobile telephone (see Roter, para. [0052]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen and Oberlaender with the teaching of Roter in order to retrieve telephone book entries from a mobile telephone using a car telephone (see Roter, para. [0014]).

The combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Roter is silent to teaching that wherein the numerals or symbols that are input with one press of the plurality of preset keys differ from those input with two presses. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Mazzara.

In the same field of endeavor, Mazzara teaches vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Mazzara, fig. 1, radio receiver unit 120) wherein the numerals or symbols (see Mazzara, col. 6, lines 21-28 and 53-59) that are input with one press of the plurality of preset keys differ from those input with two presses (see Mazzara, col. 7, lines 45-52, table 1 and 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen, Oberlaender and Roter with the teaching of Mazzara in order to initiate a phone call using the car receiver (see Mazzara, col. 1, lines 32-40).

Regarding **claims 2-4**, the dependent claims are interpreted and rejected for the same reasons as claims 10, 11 and 15, respectively above.

Regarding **claim 12**, the combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Roter teaches the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus according to claim 9, wherein numerals or symbols that constitute a phone number to be stored in the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus are input using the plurality of preset keys (see Oberlaender, col. 6, lines 28-35).

The combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Roter is silent to teaching that wherein the numerals or symbols that are input with one press of the plurality of preset keys differ from those input with two presses. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Mazzara.

In the same field of endeavor, Mazzara teaches vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Mazzara, fig. 1, radio receiver unit 120) wherein the numerals or symbols (see Mazzara, col. 6, lines 21-28 and 53-59) that are input with one press of the plurality of preset keys differ from those input with two presses (see Mazzara, col. 7, lines 45-52, table 1 and 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen, Oberlaender and Roter with the teaching of Mazzara in order to initiate a phone call using the car receiver (see Mazzara, col. 1, lines 32-40).

3. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen in view of Oberlaender and Howard (US. 3,980,823).

Regarding **claim 5**, Chen teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Chen, fig. 3, automobile acoustic unit 4) that can be connected to a mobile phone (see Chen, fig. 4, cell phone 2); which can receive hands-free conversations from the mobile phone and radio broadcasts (see Chen, col. 3, lines 36-44); and which comprises a microphone for collecting the sounds of a user (see Chen, fig. 4, microphone 562), and a speaker for producing the sounds of a radio broadcast or a conversing party (see Chen, fig. 4, speaker 56), wherein using the plurality of the preset keys, the numerals that constitute a phone number are input (see Chen, col. 4, lines 19-24, press key dialing node; col. 4, lines 26-30).

Chen is silent to teaching that

wherein each of a plurality of present keys that are used for selecting the frequency of radio broadcasts to be received is associated with a display pattern that corresponds to an upper portion or a lower portion of a form by which the numerals from "0" to "9" are displayed; and

wherein a phone number are input by entering the upper portion and the lower portion of the form by which the numerals are displayed. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Oberlaender and Howard.

In the same field of endeavor, Oberlaender teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Oberlaender, fig. 1, operating unit 120) wherein a plurality of present

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keys are used for selecting the frequency of radio broadcasts to be received (see Oberlaender, col. 3, lines 36-46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen with the teaching of Oberlaender in order to minimize the impairment of driving safety during the use of radio and telephone (see Oberlaender, col. 2, lines 5-9).

The combination of Chen and Oberlaender is silent to teaching wherein each of a plurality of present keys is associated with a display pattern that corresponds to an upper portion or a lower portion of a form by which the numerals from "0" to "9" are displayed; and

wherein a phone number are input by entering the upper portion and the lower portion of the form by which the numerals are displayed. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Howard.

In a related art, Howard teaches a keyboard for telecommunication (see Howard, col. 1, lines 48-50),

wherein each of a plurality of present keys (see Howard, fig. 1, keys 1-8) is associated with a display pattern that corresponds to an upper portion or a lower portion of a form by which the numerals from "0" to "9" are displayed (see Howard, fig. 3, col. 2, lines 32-34); and

wherein a phone number are input by entering the upper portion and the lower portion of the form by which the numerals are displayed (see Howard, col. 3, lines 10-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen and Oberlaender with the teaching of Howard in order to provide an electronic keyboard which can be easily used with one hand (see Howard, col. 1, lines 36-38).

4. Claims 7, 8 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen in view of Oberlaender, Howard and Roter.

Regarding **claim 7**, the combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Howard teaches the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the plurality of the preset keys are used for selecting a phone number that is stored in a telephone card (see Oberlaender, col. 4, lines 4-13).

The combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Howard is silent to teaching that wherein said phone number that is stored in the mobile telephone. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Roter.

In the same field of endeavor, Roter teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Roter, para. [0052], lines 1-3, car telephone 12) wherein said phone number that is stored in the mobile telephone (see Roter, para. [0052]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen, Oberlaender and Howard with the teaching of Roter in order to retrieve telephone book entries from a mobile telephone using a car telephone (see Roter, para. [0014]).

Regarding **claim 8**, the combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Howard teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus according to claim 5.

The combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Howard is silent to teaching that can be connected to the mobile phone through a short-range wireless connection. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Roter.

In the same field of endeavor, Roter teaches a vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus (see Roter, para. [0052], lines 1-3, car telephone 12) that can be connected to the mobile phone through a short-range wireless connection (see Mazzara, low power radio frequency link 17, para. [0034]).

Regarding **claim 13**, the combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Roter teaches the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus according to claim 9, wherein using the plurality of the preset keys, numerals that constitute a phone number to be stored in the storing means are input (see Oberlaender, col. 6, lines 28-35).

The combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Roter is silent to teaching that wherein each of the plurality of preset keys is associated with a display pattern that corresponds to an upper portion or a lower portion of a form by which the numerals

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from "0" to "9" are displayed; and a phone number are input by entering the upper portion and the lower portion of the form by which the numerals are displayed. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Howard.

In a related art, Howard teaches a keyboard for telecommunication (see Howard, col. 1, lines 48-50),

wherein each of a plurality of present keys (see Howard, fig. 1, keys 1-8) is associated with a display pattern that corresponds to an upper portion or a lower portion of a form by which the numerals from "0" to "9" are displayed (see Howard, fig. 3, col. 2, lines 32-34); and

wherein a phone number are input by entering the upper portion and the lower portion of the form by which the numerals are displayed (see Howard, col. 3, lines 10-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen, Oberlaender and Roter with the teaching of Howard in order to provide an electronic keyboard which can be easily used with one hand (see Howard, col. 1, lines 36-38).

5. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen, Oberlaender and Howard as applied to claim 5 above, and further in view of Piguet (US. 4,199,751).

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Regarding **claim 6**, the combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Howard teaches the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus according to claim 5.

The combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Howard is silent to teaching that comprises a display portion having segment groups, each of the segment groups constituted by seven segments. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Piguet.

In a related art, Piguet teaches a keyboard that comprises a display portion having segment groups, each of the segment groups constituted by seven segments (see Piguet, fig. 1, col. 2, lines 46-50; col. 2, line 63 – col. 3, line 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art as the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen, Oberlaender and Howard with the teaching of Piguet in order to implement a small sized keyboard (see Piguet, col. 1, lines 53-60).

6. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen, Oberlaender and Roter as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Piguet (US. 4,199,751).

Regarding **claim 14**, the combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Roter teaches the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus according to claim 9.

The combination of Chen, Oberlaender and Roter is silent to teaching that comprises a display portion having segment groups, each of the segment groups

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constituted by seven segments. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Piguet.

In a related art, Piguet teaches a keyboard that comprises a display portion having segment groups, each of the segment groups constituted by seven segments (see Piguet, fig. 1, col. 2, lines 46-50; col. 2, line 63 – col. 3, line 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art as the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen, Oberlaender and Roter with the teaching of Piguet in order to implement a small sized keyboard (see Piguet, col. 1, lines 53-60).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wen W. Huang whose telephone number is (571) 272-7852. The examiner can normally be reached on 10am - 6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew D. Anderson can be reached on (571) 272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

wwh

MM
a/18/07



MATTHEW ANDERSON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER